

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations
T.T. London 24/10/4d.
On Demand 24/10/4d.

The Hong Kong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.03.

November 8, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 76 54

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)
Copyright 1917, by the Proprietors.

November 8, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 82
Humidity 69 49

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
656 PER ANNUM.

7797 日四廿九

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1917. 香港十一月八日

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW BRITISH THRUST.

Hard Fighting at a Number of Points.

London, November 7.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Canadians' operations this morning were completely successful against the defences in and around Passchendaele and the spur to the north and north-west. After a successful assembly, the assault was launched at six o'clock, as arranged. The enemy had been ordered to hold this important position on the main ridge at all costs. There was hard fighting at a number of points, particularly on the high ground to the north of the village and for the capture of fortified buildings and strong points on the Goudberg spur. Nevertheless, the troops made steady progress and captured at an early hour Passchendaele village, Moeselmarkt and Goudberg hamlets. They had gained all the objectives before mid-day and also taken a number of prisoners. It was raining at intervals. Our guns are dealing effectively with the enemy's batteries and concentrations of infantry.

Liverpool Troops' Good Work.

London, November 7.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Liverpool troops made a successful raid to the north-west of Quast, and took a few prisoners. We are consolidating the positions we gained yesterday.

A Valuable Strategic Gain.

London, November 7.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—Success signals have been soaring to the sky with gratifying frequency. During the early forenoon we had been fighting though Passchendaele and beyond, but details of the situation thereabouts have not been elucidated. The Canadians were digging themselves in at some point to the east of Passchendaele during the morning. This has been several times reported, but the enemy is massing heavily for a counter-attack and at mid-day an intense barrage opened along the section which the enemy presumed to be the line of our new front. We reached our final objective in large numbers, with guns well forward, and are therefore in a good position for supporting the infantry. The walking wounded men are in high spirits over the day's achievement and say that our barrage was the most wonderful and best they had ever seen and that the fewness of the prisoners is due to the Germans not staying to fight at close quarters. It may therefore be expected that we have collected a respectable number of machine guns. The prisoners are mostly of a better type than usual and are well nourished and well-clad, indicating that the Huns are using picked troops in their endeavour to arrest our encroachments into the key line of Western Belgium. There was a lot of firing from Passchendaele Church, which the artillery and infantry eventually silenced. We encountered in the centre of Moeselmarkt a large concerted redoubt, our men, after a lot of trouble, having to surround it in order to reduce it. The Germans have been so heavily shelling this village that there is some doubt at present whether we have been able to remain there. Measured in terms of territory, the operation has been relatively small, but in strategic value our gains, if held, are very high, because we are now upon the summit of the little bit of the ridge system remaining in German hands, with direct observation on the enemy everywhere for miles around. The present series of offensives against the ridge system has probably cost the Germans at least 100,000 casualties and to day's battle has resulted in another considerable stride towards the mastery of the enemy's most powerful system of defences, and has been gained at a cost comparatively light in casualties.

Futile Enemy Attack.

London, November 7.

A French communiqué states:—A violent bombardment in the region of Champs wood, on the right bank of the Muese, was followed by an enemy attack. Our fire drove back the assailants, who were unable to reach our lines.

The German Version.

London, November 7.

A German official wireless message states:—There was desperate fighting in Flanders yesterday. The enemy penetrated Passchendaele but we recaptured the eastern portion of the village. Our line now runs from the eastern edge of the village. Strong attacks against Beekstraat and Gheluvelt failed.

Canadians Well Dug In.

London, November 7.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on Saturday afternoon, says:—The Order attributed to General von Hindenburg, that if Passchendaele were taken it must be retaken, has not borne fruit. By nightfall the Canadians were reported to be well dug in round the half moon of the captured ground and plentifully provided with machine and Lewis guns. The principal feature of the fighting is the enemy's consistent refusal to allow our men to come to closer quarters. The resistance consisted mainly of long-range gunfire which, owing to unfavourable weather conditions, is not very effective. Our walking wounded agree that the Huns did more running in this battle than is usual. Our line has been carried nearly due north and south along the Broekeinde-Passchendaele Ridge. We command a very wide observation over the plains of Belgium.

THE "HUSH-HUSH" BOATS.

An Authorised Description of Our New Naval Vessels.

London, November 7.

A message from Paris states that the *Temps* publishes an authorised description of the British "Hush-Hush" boats, a species of battle cruisers in two sizes, equal in power, evolved from experience gained since 1915. They have long low-lying and immense decks fore and aft, two tripod masts, and a squat castle amidships, carrying enormous guns, which fire two shots a minute. The vessels are tapered yacht-like at the stem for the highest speed. They are faster and more fleet than the pre-war cruisers and are being rapidly turned out. They are designed for surprise actions and are torpedo-proof. Their sturdiness is indicated by the fact that they carry billiard tables.

STANDARDISED CLOTHING.

London, November 7.

The Board of Control for Wool and Textile Production has decided to introduce a standardised cloth for civilian wear.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RESTLESS RUSSIA.

Maximalists' Bid for Supreme Power.

London, November 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that, speaking in the Preliminary Parliament, M. Kerensky said that any Maximalist attempts to seize supreme power would be suppressed immediately. He asked the support of Parliament in such action. Parliament proceeded to discuss the request.

Newspapers are most alarmed at the preparations of the Maximalists, whom they beseech to reflect before finally raising the country.

Part of Petrograd in Revolt.

London, November 7.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, speaking in the Preliminary Parliament, M. Kerensky, referring to the Soldiers' and Workmen's attempt to seize supreme power in Petrograd, said that the Delegates had distributed arms to workmen, and hence the Government regarded that part of Petrograd as in revolt and was forced to take measures to meet the situation. The Left interrupted by ironical shouts, and turning to them M. Kerensky said, "The Government will be killed rather than cease to defend the honour and security of the State."

Working Class Quartier Cut off from Centre of Capital.

London, November 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing Tuesday evening, says that the conflict between the General Staff in the Petrograd district and the revolutionary Military Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, was aggravated this evening when negotiations with a view to democratically strengthening the General Staff were broken off. On learning that the Governor during the night had summoned troops from the environs, the Committee ordered these troops to disobey the Government. The situation is complicated by M. Kerensky's suspension of three Maximalist and two Conservative newspapers, and at five o'clock this afternoon, he ordered the disconnection of the bridges between the working class quarters and the centre of the Capital, and the stopping of tramways. The city is guarded by loyal troops.

Naval Disobedience.

London, November 7.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the *Bourse Gazette* states that the Committee of the Baltic Fleet, disregarding the Minister of Marine's refusal to hand over the ex-imperial yacht, proceeded to forcibly seize the yacht and take it to Helsingfors.

FRESH EGYPTIAN SUCCESS.

General Allenby's Latest Drive.

London, November 7.

Reuter learns that General Allenby has made an important further advance. Attacking from Beersheba, Turkish positions towards the sea, he captured the next Turkish line and advanced about nineteen miles.

Splendid Advance: Gaza Captured.

London, November 7.

An Egyptian official message states:—General Allenby captured Khuwailid, eleven miles north of Beersheba, at midnight on Monday. We repulsed repeated counter-attacks all day long on Tuesday. Our troops further south are advancing north-west from the neighbourhood of Beersheba. We have carried the whole of the Turkish defences south of the line from Tel-el-Sherheria to Abuhatira, capturing the last-named place, and thus advancing nine miles. The troops displayed magnificent dash and endurance. Estimates of the captures are not yet available. Six guns were captured on one portion of the front.

A later telegram announces that Gaza was captured this morning but there are no further details.

[Gaza is one of the five chief cities of the ancient Philistines and is situated in the south-west of Palestine, three miles from the sea, on the borders of the desert which separates Palestine from Egypt.]

FEWER SHIPS SUNK.

London, November 7.

The Admiralty announces that the number of shipping arrivals during the week were 2,334 and the sinkings 2,370. Eight vessels over and four under 1,600 tons were sunk. Six were unsuccessfully attacked.

THE PEACE DEBATE.

London, November 7.

Last night's peace debate in the House of Commons was closed by 282 votes to 33. The motion was then negatived without a division.

AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

London, November 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that the Commonwealth Government has decided on another referendum for Conscription.

THE NEW YORK MAYORAL ELECTION.

London, November 7.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that Mr. Hylan, the Democrat candidate, has been elected Mayor of New York. The majority of the voters in the City and State were in favor of Women's Suffrage. There were four candidates for the Mayoralty, these being the ex-Mayor, Mr. Mitchell, an Independent; Mr. Hylan, the Democratic nominee, backed by Tammany; Mr. Bennett, a Republican; and Mr. Hillquit, a Socialist. The campaign has been marked by much personal animosity.

NATIVE RISING IN AUSTRALIA.

London, November 7.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Sydney states that there is a rising of the blacks on Mornington Island in the Gulf of Carpentaria. A population of 250 were besieged in the Presbyterian Mission for ten days. The Rev. Robert Hall was shot dead and his assistant Mr. Walter Owen, was wounded but escaped. The natives had a boat with Mrs. Hall and Mr. Owen and two children. They have arrived at Barrowtown.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN OUTLOOK.

More Ground to be Sacrificed.

London, November 7.

Anglo-French critics are of opinion that Italy's fate depends on the rallying power of her Army. They declare that ground must be sacrificed in Venetia in order to provide the Allies with a field of action adequate for a counter-offensive. The principal line of defence will probably be Lake Garda and Adige. They emphasise the short distance separating Munich and Milan, as compared with the distance between the Somme and the Marne. They anticipate enemy attempts to debouch through Trentino in order to attack the Allied communications, but think it improbable that the enemy will be able to do this in great force, and if the move be made it would be effectively countered. Lake Garda and Adige are regarded as an insuperable barrier, provided Switzerland remains neutral.

Will the Retreating Army Escape?

London, November 7.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official message says it is to be hoped that the retreating Italian Army will escape the invaders and effect a reconstitution, profiting by the short respite afforded by the Tagliamento to put up a vigorous resistance and comforted by the thought of the assistance of Anglo-French reinforcements, whose more speedy arrival they could not expect. It is impossible to force the definitive line where the Italians will be able to hold up the enemy, especially as before they think of stopping their assailants on the right centre they must watch the left which rests in the Carnic and Odzora Mountains, also the rear resting in Trentino. Small local attacks have already occurred near Lake Garda which may be the precursor of a more important offensive in the Trentino.

Enemy Scouts' Advance.

London, November 7.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says:—Hostile scouts reached Maniago, twelve miles west of the Tagliamento, on November 5.

British Hospital Party's Experiences.

London, November 7.

M. Ward Price, the war correspondent at Italian Headquarters, states:—The whole of the British hospital party were lost during the retreat but have turned up safely. Although they had marched day and night in the rain, picking up scraps of bread from the ground, they are in good condition, though some of them are recovering from enteric fever. It appears that the two men who brought up the rear of the whole Army were a British Quarter Master and a corporal of the Medical Corps. They stayed at Palmanova till the afternoon of October 29, trying to save the ordnance stores. The town was on fire and the population fled twenty-four hours before. They found a horse which they harnessed to a cart filled with officers' kits and proceeded some distance on the deserted road littered with debris. The horse became exhausted and they finished the journey on foot.

A Grave Warning.

London, November 7.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the *Temps*, in the course of a grave warning, says:—"The Allies must abandon illusions. They must not think that because the war movement is being resumed, the intervention of the Franco-British would, in the twinkling of an eye, change the enemy's success into a rout. The positions the Italians have lost are extremely strong. Others which will be held to-morrow, if they can be held, will be much weaker. The enemy having shortened the front, is all the stronger. The Franco-British have faced the necessity of restoring a difficult situation. We are fully convinced that they will succeed, but it will be a heavy task."

Germans' Claim a Thousand Prisoners.

London, November 7.

A German official wireless message states:—We continue in pursuit of the Italians in the mountains and the Venetian Plain. We have taken a thousand prisoners.

Why the Tagliamento was Abandoned.

London, November 7.

An Italian official message states:—We have withdrawn in good order towards Livorno, as the defence of the Tagliamento was difficult, owing to low water. Our aeroplanes and airships repeatedly bombed troops repairing the bridges on the Tagliamento and crossing the river.

CARE OF OUR HEROES' GRAVES.

London, November 7.

The Imperial War Graves Commission, established under Royal Charter and charged with the duty of caring for the graves of officers and men of the Military and Naval Forces of the Empire who have fallen in war, has now been constituted. The President is the Prince of Wales. There are nine officials, namely the Secretaries of War for the Colonies and India, the Commissioner of Works, the Commissioners of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and Dr. Green, Newfoundland. Seven official members have been appointed by Royal Warrant, namely Sir William Garstin, Mr. Harry Gosling, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Lieut General Macready, General Plummer, Admiral Poole and Brigadier-General Fabian Ware.

An announcement of the foregoing review the previous arrangements for the care of graves and states:—"As the scale of war extended, especially as the Dominions' forces increased, it was felt necessary to have a body more formally constituted, more Imperial in scope and possessed of full powers to undertake work on behalf of the Governments of the Empire. It is authorised to acquire and hold land at home and abroad, maintain and adorn cemeteries, and receive and administer funds for special purposes. One of its first duties will be to prepare an estimate of cost for the maintenance of burial places and submit the same to the Governments of the United Kingdom and Overseas Dominions, with recommendations regarding the proportion to be borne by each. No appeal will be made for subscriptions for permanent memorials, the maintenance of burial places being a sacred obligation resting on the whole Empire."

FOUR GERMAN FREAK VESSELS DESTROYED.

London, November 7.

It is authoritatively stated that four enemy electrically-controlled boats have been destroyed. The first collided with a pier of the German Coast and five others were destroyed two months ago. The Admiralty reported that the first boat was captured and controlled from the shore and towed by an engine.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE TURF.

Melbourne Cup Result.

London, November 7.

The Melbourne Cup resulted as follows:—

Westcourt . . . 1

Lingle . . . 3

Wallace Ikinglass . . . 3

There were twenty runners. Won by half a head, two lengths between second and third. Betting was five to one against the winner.

GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese Labourers in Europe. Commencing from January up to date (says the Peking Daily News of October 26), the total number of Chinese labourers sent to Europe is 45,000, 40,000 of whom went by way of Tientsin and the rest from Weihaiwei. Discharged Soldier's Matches. A discharged soldier was fined £10 at a northern Court for being found in possession of two matches in a factory. He was given good character, and the chairman of the Bench said he was lucky in not being sent to prison.

Women's Army Appeal. The Ministry of Labour is making a strong appeal for workers for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service both at home and overseas. The "Women's Army" differs from all other organizations of its kind in being directly administered by the War Office, wearing the King's uniform and doing work which has hitherto been done by actual serving soldiers. It is not a fighting body; it does not even enter the danger zone, but it does military duty, none the less, and an increase in its strength insomuch as each woman released can for other duties is a direct increase in the strength of our fighting troops. There is abundant evidence the women enjoy the life, even its occasional misadventures, and any soldier who knew the W.A.A.C. would be proud to know that his sister was serving in its ranks. All women who are not already in some capacity serving their country are invited to go to the employment bureaus and see if there is not some way in which they can be made use of.

Afraid of Thunder, and of War. A curious study in cowardice is presented by the case of a deserter named Stephane Desalles, aged twenty-three, the first French soldier during three years of war to admit frankly to a court-martial that he is a coward. Dr. Valion, who made a study of the prisoner's mentality, told the judges: "Desalles is an emotional character. He is a coward. He is afraid of thunder and other things, but not so obsessed by fear as to render the case one of mania. At first he did his duty at the front but allowed himself to become depressed more easily than a normal man. But to say that he deserted under the irresistible influence of fear or in a state of irresponsibility is going too far. He was simply unable to offer the same resistance to the emotions of war as an ordinary man." The deserter told the Court: "I am timid. In my family we are nearly all like that. I am afraid of everything." Asked, if he thought himself capable of doing his duty if sent back to the front, he replied earnestly, "I will do my best, but I am not certain." The Court sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, but humanely gave him the benefit of the First Offenders law, with the result that he will return immediately to the trenches.

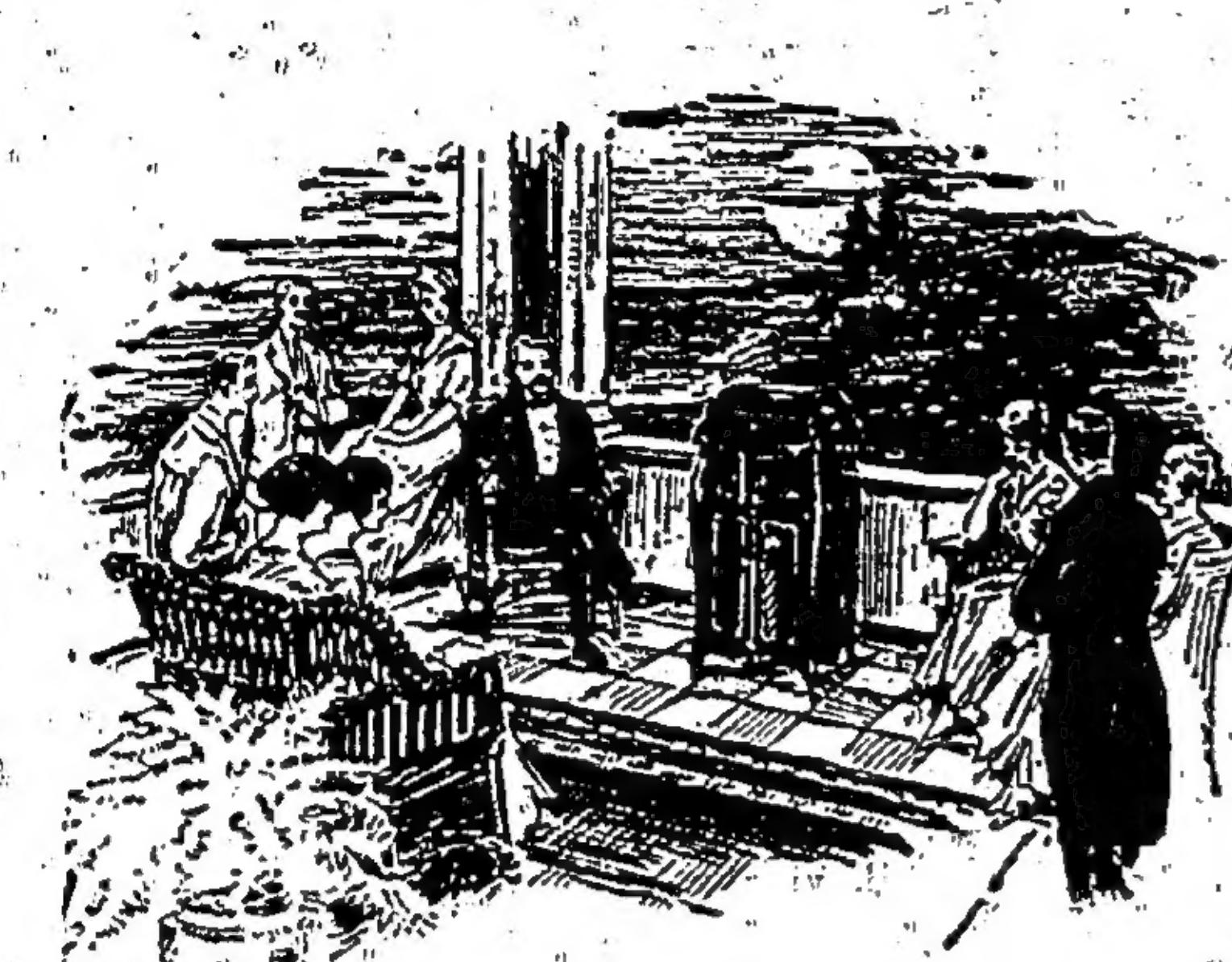
Something to Show. The King (says the Times in an editorial note) has decided to award a distinctive decoration to officers and men of those units who landed in France or Belgium up to the first battle of Ypres. This will be that "something to show" which, as our correspondence columns have testified, has been desired in many quarters for the survivors of that small but matchless force which in the great days three years ago saved Europe and civilisation from the weeping hordes of Germanic barbarism. The honour, or rather the distinction, may not be in strict accordance with military precedent; but its conferment will no doubt be welcomed. Of the first seven divisions which put up the most decisive resistance known in history, there are few survivors, and it has been widely felt that they have earned a mark which shall be peculiarly theirs. The very fact that, whether professional soldiers or other, they were the only men at the time in readiness in Great Britain to uphold the honour of the British name has given them a title to be remembered equally and comprehensively, one and all. The distinction which the King has resolved to confer should moreover be more warmly approved than among those who have taken the "old Army" as their

NOTICES.

"THE HOURS GO BY LIKE MINUTES"

When you have a

VICTROLA



20% discount allowed for cash with order.

Easy terms can be arranged.

MOOTRIE'S
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
26, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MULTIPLE BIRTHDAYS.

daughters—were born on December 15, in 1879, 1880, and 1881. Another was born on December 20, 1882.

Mrs. L. Ballard, of Nile-road, Gorleston, near Yarmouth, had three children born on May 1 in three consecutive years.

Concerning multiple birthdays, to which a London paper drew attention recently, some extraordinary records have been brought out. In the first place it was stated that Mr. Alfred Templesman, of Beckys-street, Walworth, had two sons born on the date of his birthday; J. W. Crafter, of Waldo-road, Bromley, Kent, had three children arriving on the same date; and J. N. Corbin, of Torteval, Guernsey, said that his two sisters and himself were born on the same date. Now these records have been eclipsed by three other correspondents, all of whom have had four children, whose birthdays are on the same date. Writing from Aberdare, Carmarthenshire, Mr. John D. Price says: "I can beat all the records you have hitherto published. I have had four children born on June 2, two sons and two daughters." His record is only that of two other readers—Chief Petty Officer J. Heywood, of H.M.S. Cordova, and Mr. W. Edwards, of Dawley, Shropshire. The former says that his three boys and one girl were all born on May 23 and the latter explains that he had twin sons born Feb. 15, 1879 and two daughters, one on Feb. 15, 1887, and the other on the same date in 1898. Mr. Alfred Butcher, of Raines-mansions, Old Grave-lane, St. George's-in-the-East, points out that his three children, Bernard Patrick, Kathleen, and Patricia Victoria, were all born on St. Patrick's Day in the years 1900, 1904, and 1907. Other readers who have to celebrate three multiple birthdays on the same days are:

Mrs. H. Stevens, of Navarre-mansions, Dalston-lane, says:

"I have had two sons born on December 11—one in 1905 and the other in 1909; and two daughters born on July 5—the first in 1908 and the second in 1914, both on a Sunday."

Mrs. H. Stevens, of Navarre-mansions, Dalston-lane, says:

"I have had two sons born on December 11—one in 1905 and the other in 1909; and two daughters born on July 5—the first in 1908 and the second in 1914, both on a Sunday."

"My eldest and youngest daughters were born upon the same dates, viz., November 29, 1806, and November 29, 1933, and my eldest and youngest sons upon the same dates, viz., February 27, 1892, and February 27, 1907," says Mrs. Alice Rose Youngman, of Ester-terrace, Hermitage-road, Finsbury-park.

"I have a son born on August 1, his father's 42nd birthday, and another son born on June 14, my 42nd birthday," says Mrs. E. Chapman of Delford-road, South Bermondsey.

Writing from Sandy-lane, Camp Hill, Birmingham, Mrs.

Wright tells us that her husband's brother, and her daughter were born on March 12,

the same date as the birthday of her father and sister.

Mrs. Paynter, of Alexandra-road, Cardiff, the mother of nine, of whom three are son and two

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bell, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K. 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES in MORETON TERRACE and Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES on Shamian, CAN-TON. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

LESSONS.

JAPANESE LESSONS.—Japanese desires to give LESSONS to EUROPEANS in their homes if preferred. Apply Box c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

LOST.—Since November 6th at 7 a.m. an all black cat, with leather collar and bell, from Stewart Terrace, Peak. Information to house, or Telephone 2532 will greatly oblige.

LOST.—Near Lyttleton Road, cross-bred JAPANESE POODLE (bitch), black and white, with head marked with tan. Answers to name of "Peggy." Reward on returning same to:—6, Basile, Lyttleton Road.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A young CHINESE TYPIST seeks a position as general office assistant; excellent references. Apply Box 1336 c/o "Telegraph Telegraph."

WANTED.—TRAVELLER (Englishman) thorough knowledge Chinese spoken and written, seeks position to work the Two Kwong; excellent references.—Apply Box No. 1333 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

HELP!

HEATHER DAY
30th November

Proceeds for wounded Soldiers irrespective of Nationality in Scottish Hospitals.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

NOTICES.

AMERICAN CONSULAR
SERVICE.

Notice to Persons Proceeding to the United States.

IT IS HEREBY notified that on the 27th November prox., at 3 P.M., at the Public Works Department, and before a committee presided by the Director of the Public Works, and composed of three members appointed by the Government, the Attorney General being present, tenders will be received for the supply and laying down of pipes for the canalization of salt water (Extension).

The conditions of tendering, the specifications and the plans of the canalization are open to the public at the Public Works Department, where they can be examined on all week days from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Macao: Public Works Department, 18th October, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA,
Engineer Director.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.
Trained male Massuer.
Ten years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF PREFERRED.

No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

HIPPODS

Live Instant Relief.

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, OR
ORDINARY COUGH.

You will find in this famous remedy
a remarkable power that is simply

miraculous.

MADE FOR YOU
BY DR. G. E. ANDERSON,
CONSUL GENERAL.

Hongkong, November 3, 1917.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833.

NOTICES.

NEW STOCK OF
I. & R. MORLEY'S
CELEBRATED
WOOL SOCKS
AND
LLAMA UNDERWEAR.
LIGHT IN WEIGHT YET WARM.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JAECER
PURE WOOL SPECIALTIES

— JUST RECEIVED —
DRESSING GOWNS,
COATS, SWEATERS,
WAISTCOATS,
ETC., ETC.

J. T. SHAW
Tailor and Outfitter
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

AUSTRALIAN

PRINCE BRAND.
THE BEST TO OBTAINABLE.
HAMS.
OBTAIABLE AT ALL THE LEADING COMPRADORES.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurer,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

G.

R.

Enable traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonies and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail and indicating the approximate sailing.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.

In the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be furnished free of charge, on receipt of Postage.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger dimensions from £1.

The price of the directory is £1.50.

24, Albemarle Lane, London, W.C.

OUR ALBUMS OF CHINA VIEWS ARE APPRECIATED IN THE NAVY.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM THE LETTER OF A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER NOW SERVING WITH THE GRAND FLEET.

"I really don't know how to thank you enough for the book of the Chinese views. They are an abiding joy to me for they are truly beautiful and they bring China right home to me."

CHINA by LAND and WATER,
Price \$5.00.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Tel. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

da SILVA.—At "Shorncliffe", No. 7, Garden Road, on 7th November, to Mr. and Mrs. P. M. N. da Silva, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1917.

JAPAN, CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The unsettled state of affairs that has prevailed in China during the past few years—ever since, in fact, the time, some six years now, when China's Republic was so dramatically raised on the ruins of the Manchu Dynasty, which for years had been tottering to its fall—has led those interested in China's welfare to speculate not so much upon China's attitude as upon the attitude of Japan, China's energetic and enterprising neighbour. It was well-known that Japan, rightly or wrongly, looked upon herself as being specially concerned in China's development and it was generally believed that she looked with a jealous eye upon the efforts of other countries, more particularly the United States, in what she appeared to be doing towards establishing closer relations with the young Republic. So widespread was this belief in the United States and so apparent likewise was a corresponding feeling in Japan, that not even the most penetrating intellects in both countries were able to reconcile it with the common sense of either country. It was, of course, recognised that a certain amount of antagonism, born of commercial rivalry, was inevitable, but that did not wholly dispel the feelings of distrust that persisted, despite the efforts of influential bodies and individuals on both sides to remove them. This may or may not have determined the Japanese Government to send an important Mission to America recently with the avowed intention of endeavouring to arrive at a clear understanding with regard to their respective views relative to China. The results of this Mission, which had at its head the brilliant diplomatist Viscount Ishii, are now being made known, and, in consequence, much that was obscure has been made clear.

It is officially announced that on the 2nd instant an Agreement was entered into whereby the United States recognises Japan's special interests in China and that both countries reaffirm the policy of the open door in China. It is further stated that "a clear understanding regarding China was reached" as also "a clear understanding arrived at regarding military, naval and economic co-operation in the war against Germany." This is extremely satisfactory and should at least tend towards better feelings prevailing between the two countries, whose destinies are so largely associated with the Pacific. Besides this happy consummation of the Mission's meeting with Mr. Lansing, it would appear that recent disclosures and, possibly, data accumulated after careful inquiry, has led to some certainty regarding the sinister rumours that persisted in being uttered. Viscount Ishii has no doubt about the matter, and says so. "The agent of Germany in this country (the United States) and in our has had as his one purpose the feeding of our passions, our prejudices, and our distrust on a specially prepared German concoction, until, drugged and inflamed, we might have taken the irrevocable step over the edge, and at his leisure the vulture might have fattened upon our remains." Herein lay the cancer that was worming its way into the very vitals of both nations, and causing so much distrust and bad feeling. This is all the more regrettable in view of Viscount Ishii's admission when he says: "The strange thing about all this misunderstanding in the past years is that we have discovered a common characteristic in both the Japanese and Americans. We have both been too confiding, and at the same time too suspicious and sensitive. We have harboured the German and we have received him as a mutual friend. His marvellous self-centred and ordered existence, his system, his organisation and his pervading self-assertion, coupled with the insistence of the greatness of his Fatherland, have appealed to us, until, in a state of hypnotic sleep, we have allowed him to bring us almost to the verge of mutual destruction." This picture, concluded the Viscount "is not overdrawn. It is true."

Though perhaps this does not wholly explain away all the differences that apparently lie in the path of complete friendliness subsisting between Japan and the United States regarding their activities in China and the East generally, it probably accounts for much of the ill-feeling that from time to time was manifested. In the new Agreement that has been entered into, it is to be hoped that the respective policies of the United States and Japan will work together harmoniously if not for the sake of the two great countries chiefly interested in them than for the sake of China, which is still distressed though without having trouble brought to her from outside her own borders.

"Heather Day."
"Heather Day" is not the complete success that it is confidently expected to be, it will not be for want of organization or publicity. There are yet some three weeks to go before St. Andrew's Day comes round, but those in charge of the arrangements have a clear recognition of the advantages of keeping the claims of the Day well before the public eye. Wherever one goes, there are to be seen the now familiar coloured posters of Kilts in march, while the periodicals advertisements made through the medium of the Press are serving the useful purpose of whetting the public appetite in anticipation of the many attractions that have been arranged for everybody's enjoyment. In this connection the splendid, systematic work being done by the Publicity Committee cannot be overlooked, for it is sure to be most fruitful in results. Yesterday we published some advance details of the attractions, which will characterise the great Scottish Fair, from which it will be seen that there will be no end of fun and amusement for all who patronise it. We are especially pleased to see that the enjoyment of the little ones is not being overlooked in this connection. The Palace of Varieties, too, should draw large crowds, since its doors are to be continuously open throughout the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

Why Not Two Days?

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

Why Not Two Days?

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and frolicsome Saturday night at the Fair. Altogether, this part of the day's activities looks like being immensely popular.

St. Andrew's Day, we see, falls on Friday this year. That being the case, we would suggest that the Fair be extended to the Saturday also. All the paraphernalia would be available thereafter, and we feel sure that the public would appreciate a really bright and

CHINESE EDITOR GUILTY.

Sent to Prison for Three Years.

A Full Court sat this morning, composed of the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gom�) to give judgment in the case argued before them recently, in which Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., contended that the indictment on which the editor of the *Macao Daily Press* was found guilty of demanding money with menaces from a local Chinese doctor, was bad.

The Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp), who was accompanied in Court by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman), represented the Crown, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) represented the accused. Mr. Mattingley, who prosecuted the prisoner at the Police Court trial, was also in Court.

The Chief Justice, in his judgment said:—The prisoner in the case was charged at the last Criminal Sessions on the first count in the indictment that he did on seven specified dates in September demand money with menaces. Two further counts charged (a) threatening to publish certain matter, and (b) abstaining from publishing such matter with intent to extort money. Objection was taken at the trial by the learned Counsel for the prisoner to the form of the indictment, on the ground that the charges of the alleged dates were distinct and separate and should be dealt with by the jury as such, and that the indictment was bad by reason of duplicit, i.e. the including of different offences under one count; and he contended that the Crown should be required to elect as to the specific charge in point of date on which it would proceed. The learned Attorney General replied that the circumstances combined to form one continuous transaction and therefore one offence, and should be treated as such. The learned Judge left the indictment to the jury as covering one continuous transaction, after directing them in the manner to which I shall presently allude and asked for a general verdict upon it. He, however, at the request of the learned Counsel, reserved the point in the event of conviction. The jury convicted the prisoner and the point has been argued before us in the Full Court. The position may be shortly stated as follows:—My learned brother directed the jury that if they found that over the period of 20 days, i.e. the 1st to 20th September (the dates alleged in the indictment) the prisoner was continuously demanding some \$200 or thereabouts from the prosecutor or threats from the prosecutor on a threat of publishing libellous matter concerning him in his newspaper, they should convict him on the indictment. The learned Counsel for the prisoner contends that the question of whether the several threats constitutes a continuous transaction was entirely a question of fact for the jury, and that they should have been specially asked by the learned judge whether the threats formed one continuous threat or were separate threats made on different days. He contended, therefore, that there had been a misdirection by the learned judge, upon which the jury's verdict should be set aside. In fact, the learned counsel urged that, having regard to the directions given to the Jury, this Court was not required to consider facts at all, that being solely the function of the jury. With regard to the last contention, I may observe that before this Court can decide whether the directions given to the jury were justified by the facts, it is clearly necessary that this Court should be informed of those facts. Since the argument, I have had the opportunity of considering them. A perusal of the documents put in evidence, together with the conversations which took place on the date alleged in the indictment, demonstrate in my opinion, beyond doubt, that they constitute a series of continuous threats in respect of the original demand made by the prisoner for some \$200 on the part of his client. Now what the sentence to be imposed,

SOUTH CHINA AFFAIRS.

Rival Troops Preparing for Battle.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of November 7, as follows:—

Information from Swatow shows that three cruisers from the North entered the harbour a few days ago and delivered a large quantity of ammunition to the authorities there.

The troops sent by the Government to attack General Mok King-yue are at present taking up their positions in the Ho Yun district. They number 3,000 strong. Those from Swatow to attack Waichow are 4,000 strong and have arrived at a point not very far from the Canton troops. Both sides are now preparing for artillery fighting.

Luk Wing-ting has wired to General Mok requesting him to cancel the independence, for the sake of the people.

The public is very indignant on hearing a report that the treasurer, who went to Hongkong a few days ago, has sold the gunboat Kwong Hoi to a Hongkong merchant for \$700,000, whereas such a vessel would cost at the present about \$2,500,000, while the late Governor Oba Hing-lan refused an offer of \$1,750,000.

All the military commanders have jointly requested Luk Wing-ting to ask Chan Ping-kwan to give up the Taibop's post and ask Admiral Ching Pik Kwong to be his successor.

The rising in Hwangshan district has subsided in consequence of the arrival of 300 soldiers from Canton, and order is gradually being restored. Normal traffic is being resumed. Another report says that the city has been captured by 1,000 bandits and that the Magistrate has fled to Macao.

Football.

The R. E. Reserves and St. Joseph's College meet on Saturday on the Navy Ground; kick-off at 4.30 p.m. The R. E. Reserves will be represented by:—Clarke; Andrews and Simonds; Foster; S. S. Tidey and I. C. Webber; Millard; Parton; I. C. Baker; Sherwood and I. C. White.

took place at the trial? The learned judge handed these documents to the jury and asked them to consider them in conjunction with the verbal evidence of the prosecutor, and he directed them that if they found that they constituted a continuous threat in respect of the \$200, they should find the prisoner guilty. The jury by their verdict of guilty arrived, I think at the only possible conclusion under the circumstances. In my opinion the direction of the learned judge was right. To have asked the jury to consider piecemeal the evidence bearing on the transaction according to the dates alleged in the indictment, and to state whether it constituted a continuous threat or separate distinct threats, would have obtained one answer. Furthermore, the verdict of the jury, taken in conjunction with the directions of the Bench, is, in my opinion, a clear finding that the demands constitute a continuous series of threats or menaces by the prisoner in relation to his original demand.

His Lordship went on to review some of the authorities quoted by Mr. Pollock and conceded his judgment by saying:—“The conviction must be affirmed.” The Puisne Judge remarked:—“I agree, I have nothing to add.”

Prisoner was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him, and said: “He invited me to come here and there is no such thing in the world for a man to invite another to have money extorted from himself.”

In passing sentence, the Puisne Judge said that it was a very serious offence and it was a mystery to him why the law only provided for a comparatively light sentence. The utmost sentence the law allowed was three years. Men like the prisoner were a pest to society, and he would be given the full penalty of the law, three years' hard labour on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

PEACE TERMS.

What Herr Harden Thinks.

Herr Maximilian Harden is a voice crying in a wilderness of militarism. Undoubtedly, his appeal for an armistice echoes a hope in the hearts of all Germans, for reasons various. Herr Harden has gone so far as to advocate the abandonment of Belgium—a hopeful sign—but even he clings to the “Reichstag peace,” which at best is sheep’s wool for the Prussian wolf.

Prussianism wants peace as badly as Herr Harden does, but only to consolidate its gains and conserve its forces for the later drive against civilisation which it has frankly predicted.

While Herr Harden is speaking the word that the Prussian contingent in this country will seize upon as text for a renewal of its efforts to aid Germany, Copenhagen newspapers produce indisputable evidence that the fangs have not yet been drawn from the Pan-Germanic snake. Germany is being flooded with pamphlets holding before the eyes of a people hungry and wearied and easy victims to such lure what are described as “Germany’s peace terms.” As told in a special cable despatch in the New York Herald Copenhagen these include:—

A “compensation” of 350,000,000 marks—the modest sum of \$87,500,000,000—for which the normal rate of exchange will be exacted, and the following territorial acquisitions:—The greater part of Belgium, the districts of Bries and Longwy and Calais and Boulogne, in France, the Suez Canal, the Belgian Congo, the colonies of Portugal, the English and French colonies in tropical Africa; Malta, Aden, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Madeira, the Azores, Morocco, Tunis and the Canary Islands, and from Russia—Lithuania, Bosphorus, Livonia, Vilna, Grodno, Minsk and Courland.

This might be dismissed as the dream of a madman who had happened upon an atlas in his padded cell, were it not that it accurately portrays a portion of the Pan-Germanic dream that has obsessed a whole people. Instead of appealing for the armistice that Prussianism seeks and needs so badly Herr Maximilian Harden should realise that his first duty is to devote all his energies to ridding the Pan-Germanic snake. On the part of the United States and other nations of civilisation there can be no thought of peace or of anything approaching peace until that snake is killed.

If the German people cannot or will not kill it somebody else must. In realisation of that fact is found the reason “Why We Are at War.”

GIRLS WHO GROW LISTLESS.

A girl can grow too quickly. In her teens she should be passing smoothly from girlhood to womanhood. She needs all her blood for development.

One north-country mother had a daughter of fourteen, whom everyone turned to look at. She was tall, straight and beautiful. All the neighbours praised her good looks and charming ways. But at home, where there was only her mother to see, she was pettish, excitable, and restless. She could not sit still. She had a poor appetite—except for sweets. Instead of being happy to lend a hand in the house, she was languid and tired, trailing upstairs with a hand on her back. Soon there began to be days when she could not get up. Her cheeks and lips were pale, and she was out of breath after the least climb.

Someone said to her mother, “That girl is anemic. She is making bone instead of blood. If you let her go on, you will have an invalid on your hands. Give her Dr. Williams’ pink pills for pale people; they have saved many a girl in that state.” The mother took the hint and in a little while she had her reward—a healthy daughter, who was a promising woman. Take the hint yourself and begin Dr. Williams’ pink pills to-day. They are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also 1 bottle for \$1.50, 5 for \$5/- from the Dr. Williams’ Medicine Co., 98 Finsbury Road, Shadwell.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTICE.

Owing to the scarcity of Local

Beef we have been authorised.

by the Food Committee to in-

crease our retail prices by 15·.

from 1st November, 1917.

COAT SWEATERS

WHITE

WHITE

OR

GREY.

\$9.00

\$9.00

each.

each.

FOR GOLF, TENNIS, CRICKET AND
ALL OUT-DOOR SPORTS WEAR.

MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 28.

STATIONERY

WE CARRY AT ALL TIMES
COMPLETE STOCKS OF STATIONERY

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

3, WYNDHAM STREET. TEL. 440.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT 1908.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Final General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidator, Chartered Bank Building, 1, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 22nd December, 1917, at noon, precisely for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and, to pass his remuneration and also to pay the Liquidator, and, to pass his remuneration and also to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

“That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and, to pass his remuneration and also to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

“A variety concert by the Magpie Pierrot Troupe will be held in the above theatre on WEDNESDAY, 14th November, 1917, commencing at 9 P.M. Proceeds in aid of the Prisoners-of-War Fund.

Reserve seats \$1.00.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 12th instant. Hongkong, 7th November, 1917.

ROYAL ENGINEER THEATRE,
WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

A variety concert by the Magpie Pierrot Troupe will be held in the above theatre on WEDNESDAY, 14th November, 1917, commencing at 9 P.M. Proceeds in aid of the Prisoners-of-War Fund.

Reserve seats \$1.00.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

SAKURA BEER



IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT 1908.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a seventh and final return of Capital and Dividend at the rate of Forty Cents (Hongkong Currency) per share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 22nd day of DECEMBER, 1917, at NOON to registered holders of A and B Shares upon application to:

I. In the case of Shares on the London Register:—

Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Ingram Chambers,
167, Fenchurch Street, London E.C.

In the case of Shares on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register:—

Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building,
3, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

Shares Certificates must be produced for endorsement.

A. H. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1917.

SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 445.

ALEXANDER BUILDING.

Shanghai.

King George IV
Scotch Whisky.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED,
EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE PRICE & CO. LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

SHANGHAI.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPEROR OF ASIA, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Cabin.

One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Yarmouth Cafeteria.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, MONTEALE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamship, with Modern Accommodation.

Excellent Tables. Reduced First Class Fare.

H.R.H. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. H. SWAN, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. NO. 1043.
DE VILLE ROAD.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1917.

SHIPPING

NOTICES

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT:

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

NININKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.
This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
JILL (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:
YORK BUILDING, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Telephone No. 141.
Chater Road.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON, CANTON TO HONGKONG

THURSDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

FRIDAY, 9th NOVEMBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m. N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station leading the Company's Wharf, thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at the Head Police Station for passes.

Passes: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. MANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANJIU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily. (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of this

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
10TH MARCH 1917. Opposite the Main Pier.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched
--------------	----------------	----------------------	------------------

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Taisho M.	N. Y. K.	9. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	9. Nov.
Kobe and Yokohama	Jijiwong	J.C.J. L.	9. Nov.
Tientsin	Singan	B. & S.	10. Nov.
Manila	Yuenasang	J. M. Co.	10. Nov.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	10. Nov.
Tientsin	Chipping	J. M. Co.	11. Nov.
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	12. Nov.
Weihaiwei & Newchwang	Tamsui	B. & S.	13. Nov.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	13. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	16. Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	17. Nov.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	17. Nov.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	17. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	22. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Jitaroom	J.O.J. L.	25. Nov.
Shanghai	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	3. Dec.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship

"RAJAH."

having arrived Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"ANTILOCUS."

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 6th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th November, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th November, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1917.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on November 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

1916 Below 1917 Below

Yuan 12ft. 11in. Below 12ft. 11in. Below

Tyan 12ft. 11in. Below 12ft. 11in. Below

Tyan Intermediate 12ft. 11in. Above 12ft. 11in. Below

Tyan Tuk 12ft. 11in. Above 12ft. 11in. Below

Wong-ni-chang 12ft. 11in. Below 12ft. 11in. Below

Foktakem 12ft. 11in. Below 12ft. 11in. Below

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

1916 492.66 492.66

1917 475.46 475.46

Consumption 1916 1917

Estimated population 165,119 165,719

Consumption per head per day 1.16 1.16

Consumption in Hill Districts during October in both years 1916 and 1917.

Consumption in City 1.16 1.16

Consumption in Hill Districts 1.16 1.16

Total 637.66 637.66

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the months of October and November.

Consumption 1916 1917

Estimated population 165,119 165,719

Consumption per head per day 1.16 1.16

Consumption in Hill Districts 1.16 1.16

Total 637.66 637.66

Consumption of water in millions and decimals of gallons during the months of October and November.

Consumption 1916 1917

Estimated population 165,119 165,719

Consumption per head per day 1.16 1.16

Consumption in Hill Districts 1.16 1.16

Total 637.66 637.66

Consumption of water in millions and decimals of gallons during the months of October and November.

Consumption 1916 1917

Estimated population 165,119 165,719

Consumption per head per day 1.16 1.16

Consumption in Hill Districts 1.16 1.16

Total 637.66 637.66

Consumption of water in millions and decimals of gallons during the months of October and November.

Consumption 1916 1917

Estimated population 165,119 165,719

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

U. S. PATROL BOAT TORPEDOED.

Officer and Twenty Men Missing.

London, November 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that it is officially announced that the American patrol boat, Alcedo, was submerged in the war zone on Monday. One officer and twenty men are missing.

MR. MONTAGU'S MISSION TO INDIA.

London, November 6.

Sir Valentine Chirol, in a letter to the *Times*, gives a long review of the situation in India. He says it is preposterous to suggest that Mr. Montagu foisted his visit on an unwilling Raj or sought to impose on the Indian Executive a ready-made policy of his own. The one real objection to his mission is that it will be very difficult to conduct just now a dispassionate enquiry in the politically overheated atmosphere of India. In some respects, the fact that the Secretary of State is for the first time proceeding to India on a mission of personal investigation is surely all to the good, for, in the last resort, it is the Secretary of State who will have to persuade Parliament to divest itself of some of the power he exercises in its behalf, if any large measure of decentralization is to be carried out in India, and if any considerable readjustment is to be effected of the constitutional relationship of the Raj and the Imperial Government. "The war has precipitated such political ferment in India—partly healthy and partly very unhealthy—that it may pass human wit to devise any scheme which will satisfy all parties, but we may at least hope that whatever scheme emerges from Mr. Montagu's mission will be a genuine and straightforward scheme which, if it fails to gratify extravagant expectations, shall fulfil in practice all that it may promise to the eye. Mr. Montagu is in no wise a stranger to Indian affairs or to India. The choice of his associates in the mission shows him not to have undertaken it in any narrow party spirit or with a mere desire to collect arguments to support preconceived theories. He goes out as a responsible enquirer at a very critical moment in the history of both India and the Empire. It seems to me, therefore, the duty of every patriotic Englishman at Home or in India to wish him, heartily, god-speed on his momentous undertaking."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MR. BALFOUR REPLIES TO PACIFISTS.

London, November 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to a resolution moved by Mr. Lee Smith, urging that if the independence and restoration of Belgium, and the evacuation of other occupied territories, was satisfactorily guaranteed, peace should be negotiated on a basis of the equitable solution of the problem of Alsace-Lorraine and effective international machinery for the avoidance of wars, Mr. Balfour deprecated discussion of this nature. He said the trend of the arguments was that Britain was being kept in the war in order to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France. This was a complete misapprehension of the views of the Government and the country. The pacifists apparently desired the war to continue till every country was demobilized. Yet Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had quoted the German Socialists as saying that nothing could unite Germany more against her present enemies than the idea that they intended to force upon Germany a form of Government which her enemies admired. It was impossible for one country to dictate to another what form of Government that country should have. It had been said that the Allies were bound by a secret treaty to hand over to France or some independent community that part of Germany on the left bank of the Rhine. This was a complete mare's nest. There was no such treaty and such had never been the object of the Allies. The suggestion was absolutely antagonistic to the proclaimed war aims, the freeing of small nationalities, the making of a constitution of States in Europe as far as possible to harmonize with the wishes of the inhabitants. We desired the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine, but we were not fighting for that alone. We were fighting firstly for a free Europe against the perpetual menace of the German military party. Partly for that reason and partly on its own merit we desired that Europe should be reorganized, enabling people to live under the form of government they desired, suitable to their historical development and cultural necessities. It was not Europe alone that had to be considered. He asked if pacifists cared nothing for the misgovernment and most barbarous cruelty exercised in Armenia and Arabia. (Cheers). The pacifists talked of democratization, but that was not applicable to every form of human community. For example they couldn't democratize Turkey. (Laughter). The pacifists believed these matters could be settled by bringing the Powers to talk together round a table. Was it supposed that Germany would ever restore the ancient Kingdom of Poland, even the part which was completely Polish in character and population? It was the Central Powers who did not declare their war aims, despite President Wilson's explicit invitation when the United States was still neutral. The tenor of the Central Powers' reply to the Papal Note conclusively proved their inability or unwillingness to state their war aims. The Pope's Note distinctly mentioned Belgium and Poland, but the Central Powers had not said a single word thereto. The pacifists described our war aims as Imperialistic. Was it an Imperialistic desire to see an independent Poland, Armenia released from the tyranny of Turkey, Alsace-Lorraine restored to France, to see Italy embracing those of her own race, civilisation and language, Rumania under Rumanian rule, to see Serbia a community again, a great flourishing united Power? There was nothing Imperialistic in any of these things, and for any member thus to misrepresent our war aims, knowing that the misrepresentations would receive currency among our enemies, was one of the greatest disservices a man could at present render to his country. We must consider the psychology of the German people. They had an entirely different view of international morality and rights, and the duties of a powerful State, from any other community in the world. Mr. Balfour contrasted the pious observations of Germany in reply to the Pope with the doctrines preached and practised before the war. Germany never accepted a single obligation which would diminish or hamper her power to strike at any rival she desired to coerce. The time would come when a World Conference would discuss the rearrangement of the world after the war; but one of the preliminaries must be that the Central Powers, who were now united with Turkey in coercing small nationalities, should tell us what conditions they desired and how far they would make concessions to the higher spirit animating the great free communities of the New and the Old World. The fact that the misery and suffering of war were voluntarily borne by the freedom loving nations was a conclusive argument against wasting such sacrifices by consenting to give up the ideals for which we were fighting. The foremost war aim has always been a durable peace. He believed the adoption of the advice given by the resolution would indefinitely postpone such peace. Therefore he asked the House to show Allies and Enemies that we believed in the cause and had faith that we could bring it to a successful termination; moreover, to proclaim that, great as the sacrifices had been, we are ready to continue them indefinitely until our great, righteous, unselfish objects are finally secured.

The resolution was passed without a vote.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FORMERLY OF THE EMDEN.

Amsterdam, November 7.

The "Weser Zeitung" states that Lauterbach, Commander of the auxiliary cruiser sunk in the Kattegat on November 2nd, was formerly aboard the Emden. He succeeded in reaching the Malay Archipelago, was captured by the British and interned at Singapore. He escaped and returned home via the Philippines, Japan and America.

RUSSIAN UNREST.

Petrograd, November 7.

M. Verkhovsky has been requested to leave the capital. The newspapers state his resignation is entailing important changes in the high command.

In the district of Moscow, in a province where there are large textile factories, 300,000 workers are striking.

THE GREEK ARMY.

Paris, November 7.

The "Petit Parisien" states that M. Venizelos has declared that the Greek army is only waiting for indispensable supplies. Mobilization orders are waiting thereupon. He will visit the Western Front.

U. S. TRANSPORT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Washington, November 7.

The transport Finland was torpedoed while returning to the United States. She reached a foreign port under her own steam.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, November 7.

A French communiqué states: There has been an intermittent artillery duel in the region north of Chemin-des-Dames and very violent artillery fighting during the afternoon on the whole front at Châlons Wood.

ANGLO-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP.

Sir John Jordan Welcomed Back to Peking

kind and, indeed, flattering expressions of sentiment towards him, but he could assure the company that never had he been so touched and gratified as he was on this occasion. He expressed the hope that in future, China and Great Britain would be drawn still closer together and co-operate for their mutual good and for the good of all with whom they had relations. In conclusion, he again heartily thanked the company for the way in which it had responded to the toast proposed so kindly by Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang.

Mr. J. B. Suttor then made a speech in which he spoke very strongly of the need for better mutual knowledge between the people of China and the people of Australia.

Mr. Teng Hsia-lung, Minister of the Interior, said that he was so thoroughly convinced of the value of such gatherings that he intended forthwith to become a member of the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau. He referred to the fact that Great Britain and China were now fighting both on the same side in defence of the principles which they held in common and which they believed to be vital to the future peace of the world.

Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, Minister of Finance, referred to the long friendship that had subsisted between China and Great Britain, and recalled the fact that Sir John Jordan, before he went home on leave, had given certain advice to the Government; that advice the Government had during his absence followed, and the result was that the two nations were now fighting a common enemy.

It was necessary, however, that China should to the utmost of her power fulfil all her obligations as a belligerent. In order to do this, China would need the help of Great Britain, and he felt sure that China would not look for that help in vain. He pointed out that China had both men and material and he personally felt that these should be placed at the disposal of the Allies. This would involve the solution of a number of problems, but these problems were not insuperable if the spirit of co-operation prevailed.

Admiral Tsoi Ting-kan dwelt on the meaning of friendship as between Chinese and British. He said that he would not detail at length the good qualities of the British, as that would occupy the whole evening, but he would remark that British friendship was worth having because it was not effusive, but solid and lasting when once it had been formed. He referred with enthusiasm to British justice and British hatred of everything that favoured of bullying. It was because of this latter quality that Great Britain had entered the world war, and it was because China admired the qualities represented by the British people that she had shown in her love with the Allies.

Sir John Jordan said as he looked back, he could recall many

OUR DAY.

What the Complete Accounts Reveal.

Mr. L. N. Leaf, Hon. Secretary of "Our Day," writes us as follows:

The completed accounts for "Our Day" have now been ascertained and disclose a net surplus of \$110,415.01. Of this \$100,714.28 has been remitted to London at exchange 2/11, and the balance at 2/10. The total contribution in sterling from Hongkong made available to the joint Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem is \$16,100.

The Drawing of War Bonds produced \$32,000. Lady May's Rose Fund, including the sale of roses on "Our Day," is responsible for \$31,987.62, and the thanks of the Committee are due to Mrs. Coupland, Mrs. Ritchie, Madame Suzuki Taro and Madame Flint who kindly supplied the special roses which were auctioned with such success.

The proceeds of the Chinese theatrical performance at the Taiping Theatre were \$21,207, and cordial thanks are due to the Chinese community for this handsome contribution. The generosity of a Portuguese firm,

which desires to remain anonymous, in presenting a motor car to be raffled, and the enterprise of the Portuguese community in financing and organising the stall on the Murray Parade ground added \$9,510.61 to the receipts of the Day, which commands the Committee's warm acknowledgement. The balance is made up by the receipts taken in connection with the entertainment in the Public Gardens, and a number of smaller items.

The result achieved was the outcome of aid from many directions, so many that it is impracticable to send a separate letter of acknowledgment to each one, but the Committee desire to take this opportunity of expressing their keen appreciation of the services of the following:

The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., Messrs. Wiseman Ltd., the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., the Peak Tramway Co., Ltd., Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, South China Morning Post, Hongkong Daily Press, Hongkong Telegraph, China Mail, Messrs. S. Monteath and Co., Ltd.; to all those who kindly gave presents to be raffled or sold at auction; and to the many firms and companies who so readily consented to exhibit posters and advertisements of "Our Day" on their premises.

A statement of accounts signed by Mr. H. C. Sandford, Hon. Treasurer, gives details of the receipts; it has arrived too late for publication in full. This shows that the total receipts were \$14,167.08 and the expenditure \$2,791.36. A sum of \$39.29 was voted by the War Charitable Committee to bring the total to a round sum of \$16,100.

Saved by Wounded Soldier.

Although "wounded" and on crutches, Private G. Hall, Hampshire Regiment, was walking along the river bank at Leicester when he saw a lady fall into the water from a punt. He immediately jumped in, and, though greatly handicapped, succeeded in rescuing her.

Anger over War Memorial.

Surprise is expressed by the Rev. E. W. Charles, vicar of Hampton, that the proposal to place a war memorial in the parish church should have aroused so much anger and should be marked by "silly personalities." At the last meeting of the Hampton District Council, the vicar's action in calling a meeting of parishioners to discuss the question was criticized. Mr. Charles thinks that the anticipation of such a memorial is only natural, and will be realized in every parish church in the country, quite apart from the memorial which the locality decides to erect.

The truth is that Norway's conduct has been "extremely useful" to the Allies. In order to secure coal and other necessities for her own use Norway has

DENMARK AND NORWAY.

Why They Remain Neutral. Writing in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, J. A. Jacobson says:

The following paragraphs have appeared on your editorial page: "Danes Fear Cession of Traffic With U. S."—Headline.

"They can prevent it by cessation of traffic with Germany."

"The sinking by submarines of two Norwegian ships, with the loss of twenty-one lives, is another characteristic reward for a neutrality that has been extremely useful to Germany."

For the sake of fairness and justice I trust you will give publicity to a few facts that may throw some light on a situation which a majority of our journalists evidently don't seem to understand.

So far as Denmark is concerned, it should be remembered that the geographical position of that country makes it very dangerous for Denmark to adopt an unfriendly policy toward Germany. And to refuse to trade with Germany would hardly be considered a friendly act. Besides, there are certain products, such as coal and chemicals, which Denmark needs, and which it cannot get from any country but Germany at the present time.

That the Danes hate the Germans, and would like nothing better than to enter the war on the side of the Allies is a fact of which the whole world, including Germany, is well aware; but if Denmark should be foolhardy enough to follow its natural inclination to break with Germany, it would simply mean that it would be wiped off the map of Europe in much less time than it took to conquer Belgium and Rumania. And such a result would benefit neither Denmark nor the Entente, but would mean greater advantage and more prestige to the Germans.

Can anybody doubt that Germany would invade Denmark and Holland if there existed a good excuse for doing so? And does anybody doubt Germany's ability to crush those countries long before the Allies could come to their aid? Any well-informed person knows what would happen to Denmark if that country refused to exchange her own surplus commodities for the German commodities which she needs. Danish factories and electric light plants would have to shut down for want of coal and certain other raw materials, and the population would have no fuel for heating purposes. And it is also more than likely that Germany would consider refusal to trade an unfriendly act that might justify war on Denmark.

While Denmark can produce enough meat, eggs and butter for her own population and have a surplus for export, she has to import grain, flour, coal, iron, steel, dyestuffs, wool, cotton, fruit, sugar, coffee, chemicals, etc., and if she is able to import only sufficient for her own needs there is not the least danger that any of these commodities will find their way to Germany. The only goods she will exchange for German coal, dyes and chemicals are certain domestic products of which she has a surplus. But none of the goods she might import from America. The same may be said as far as Holland and Sweden are concerned.

Now, as to Norway: To say that Norway has maintained a neutrality that has been extremely useful to Germany is not only misleading, but also most unfair to a country that has been strongly pro-Ally in sentiment and policy ever since the war began. From August 8, 1914, to April 28, 1917, Norway lost 436 ships, of which fifty-four were destroyed by mines and 382 by German torpedoes—a total of nearly 1,000,000 tons. In other words, Norway's loss of shipping in the period mentioned amounts to twenty-five ships and 221,987 tons more than the losses of all the other neutral countries combined, including the United States, and these statistics do not include the losses for the last five months, which have been enormous.

While a great many shipping firms and stock speculators in Norway have made fortunes out of the war, the population as a whole has suffered and will be facing actual starvation in a few months if our Government persists in its embargo policy. We are told that English coal is to-day selling in Norway for about \$100 a ton, and very little may be had even at that prohibitive price, and we learn from reliable sources that the country's stock of grain and flour, including this year's crop can only last till January.

Does it seem reasonable to suppose that Norway would release any imported foodstuffs to Germany when her own population needs every bushel she may be able to secure? Does any American statesman seriously believe that a pro-Ally country like Norway would starve herself in order to feed the Germans?

The Norwegian merchant marine has been more useful to the Allies than it could have been if Norway had been an active participant in the war, and it does not seem fair and humane to condemn the Norwegian people to starvation after all the sacrifices they have made.

A GREAT FILM.

In "The Light that Failed" produced as a Pathé Gold Hour Play, and to be presented at a Victoria Theatre to-morrow, the cast includes Claude Flear, who plays the part of Torpenh, Dick Heldar's friend. Claude Flear was born in New South Wales and made his first appearance in England with Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, as Taffy "Trilby" and Mr. Crisparkle in the "Mystery of Edwin Drood."

He has been in many big musical successes. Those with which he has been identified include "The Chocolate Soldier," "The May Queen," and "Pretty Ma Smith." In addition to Mr. Flear the supporting cast includes Jose Collins and Lilian Tuck.

Mr. Robert Edeson plays the part of "Dick Heldar."

Owing to the great popularity of the book, the name of the author and the cast, "The Light that Failed" should be a big drawing for the Victoria Theatre, which has secured this expensive and worthy production.

Goldsmith Charged.

The afternoon, before Mr. Dyer Ball at the Police Court, an employee of the Sun Company was charged with stealing a quantity of gold, valued at \$25. The facts were that the man is employed as a goldsmith and had been entrusted with a quantity of gold to make into a bracelet. When his box was examined, it was found that some of the gold was missing. Mr. Gardiner, for the defence, stated that the man admitted making two gold rings for a friend but had no intention of stealing the gold and even came back with the money to pay for it. His surety had also come forward. There was no criminal intent. Mr. E. Davidson appeared to prosecute. Evidence was then taken.

been compelled to carry three cargoes of war contraband for the Allies for every cargo carried between Norwegian and other neutral ports. Whatever goods Norway has shipped to Germany—few cargoes of fish and perhaps a little timber and copper—nearly all been carried in German bottoms. Eighty-five percent of Norway's surplus fish has been shipped to England and only 15 per cent has been divided between all the other countries.

If Norway has been unneutral it has been on the side of the Allies, not on the side of the Central Powers.

All reports indicate that the Norwegian people are at least 95 per cent pro-Ally, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that consideration for the safety of Denmark is the only thing that has kept Norway from joining the Allies in their war on Germany long ago.

The somewhat pro-German attitude of the ruling class in Sweden may also have had something to do with it, but the fear that a declaration of war by Norway would cause Germany to invade Denmark "as a military necessity" is unquestionably the real reason why Norway has kept up the appearance of neutrality.

While a great many shipping firms and stock speculators in Norway have made fortunes out of the war, the population as a whole has suffered and will be facing actual starvation in a few months if our Government persists in its embargo policy.

We are told that English coal is to-day selling in Norway for about \$100 a ton, and very little may be had even at that prohibitive price, and we learn from reliable sources that the country's stock of grain and flour, including this year's crop can only last till January.

Does it seem reasonable to suppose that Norway would release any imported foodstuffs to Germany when her own population needs every bushel she may be able to secure? Does any American statesman seriously believe that a pro-Ally country like Norway would starve herself in order to feed the Germans?

The Norwegian merchant marine has been more useful to the Allies than it could have been if Norway had been an active participant in the war, and it does not seem fair

OUR ARMY TO-DAY.

Wartime Quality of the New Drafts.

Writing from France, Mr. H. Perry Robinson says:

"The outstanding fact of the recent fighting here has been the same as it was on the Somme last year, namely, the amazing quality of our men."

One talks about it less now than one did a year ago, because then our new Armies were untried, and their gallantry came, not indeed unexpectedly, but confirming our highest hopes, as a revelation. But now the thing is familiar. We know how the men are going to fight anywhere and everywhere. Instances of individual heroism are still passed about; but they are little compared to the heroism of the mass, of which one thinks it necessary to speak no more than in mentioning a rose if it is necessary to dwell upon its scent and burs and shape.

Talking to a Divisional Commander recently, I asked about the general behaviour of his men. "Oh," he said, "they're rippers; absolute topers, every man of them!" His men came chiefly from certain manufacturing districts in the North of England. Within the last two days an Army Commander, replying to the same question, broke out: "Oh, they're extraordinarily good; couldn't be better, no matter where they come from. And an Army Commander's men come from most parts of the Empire."

Another Divisional Commander had spoken for some time of the splendid way his men had fought: "And the way they stick by each other," he had said, "is simply magnificent." They are troops of mixed English country regiments, and have suffered since the war began as heavy losses as any division in the Army.

"Are they tired?" I asked. "Do they want peace?" "Not a bad peace," was the quick reply, "not one of them. They understand now what this war is about, which at the beginning they didn't."

From my own observation, I believe this to be true. Tired? Of course, men get tired individually, physically, and mentally tired. But the British Army is very stern and set in its purpose now. Many men there are undoubtedly who fight for the love of fighting; but in the mass our men fight now not from adventurism, not from discipline, but because they propose to win this war, and know that, for the world's sake, win it they must.

"It might have been a very nice war," said a sergeant, "if the Germans would have fought it right." But those illusions are gone. The German has not fought it right; and it is a vile and dreadful war; and our men know it now, and know that there is nothing else to do but crush the Power which made it.

Some of the hardest fighting of the summer—perhaps of the war—has been going on late in the Westhoek-Zonnevode region, about the Ypres-Menin road. The Germans evidently regard this as a crucial point in their positions, and have flung in troops against us recklessly. I believe that on-

of our corps has had no less than 16 divisions against it during the month of August. The struggle has been desperate, and we have made headway only very slowly.

Within the last few days I have talked with an officer who by virtue of his position should be thoroughly qualified to speak on the subject, and he told me that never had he known men come out of battle in better spirits than those who have been fighting there. "Bad?" they say? "Yes, it's been pretty bad; but my men have killed a lot of Germans!" And they undoubtedly have.

A never-ceasing subject of curiously with me when talking with officers of almost every grade is the quality of the new drafts; and I have never yet met a case where the officer was not satisfied with his latest drafts and apprehensive about his next. This has been so for two years. Just as the old Regular Army feared for the Territorials and the first Territorials feared for all the later men, so each successive layer of the newest fears for the layer that will come next. And the last layer gets kneaded into the lump with it, shares the old fears as to the quality of those who will be coming after. So it goes on—and look at them!

Who would say whether the men of this company swinging along the road had been out here for two months or two years? It is not a very full company, for the men are "coming out"; but mark the copper-bronze faces and the confidence and rhythm of the march. And the young officer at the head: Goodness knows what he was two years ago, but to-day he is an officer and a soldier every inch of him, fit for men to follow.

Another company passes them on the road, going the other way, fuller in strength and without the stains of recent battle on the uniforms. But the faces are as bronzed and the tread as firm. The two pass in silence with friendly measuring eyes—those just coming out from the doors of death, and those just passing in—but there is no criticism in the gaze of the one nor envy nor apprehension in that of the other; neither pride of duty well done on the one side, nor fear of failure to do it on the other.

And the long trains of guns and artillery transport; you can stand sad, as they pass slowly, study each individual man, note the way they sit their horses, the evidence of the care that is taken of the animals, the confidence of the drivers, the serene assurance of his own competence which stamps the bearing of every man. Who were they before the war? How long have they been here? Is it credible that they were ever anything but soldiers.

Where have all the dispatch riders come from, these men whom all the Army admires, who day and night in all weathers, soaking wet or covered with grime, dash by with tight-set lips and steady eyes, through all the dust and swirl of traffic? One knew there were young men in Britain who loved such daredevil work as this; but where have we found enough of them, so that on the roads of half France one is never out of earshot of the machine-gun rattle of their engines?

A UNIQUE BILL

Philippsen Dealing With The Marriage Problem.

A premium is to be placed on marriages in the islands; if a bill introduced in the House of Representatives last night meets with the favourable action of both branches of the legislature (says the *Daily Mirror*, Bulletin of November) the business, whether for home trade or export, is fragmentary, and good lines of staple counts are rare. The new crop movement seems to be weakening Egyptian yarns.

Important Banking Agreement.

The directors of Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., and the National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., recently issued a circular announcing that they have completed an arrangement by which the two banks will assume the joint proprietorship of Lloyd's Bank (France), Ltd. The interests of the two banks will be in all respects equal, and the French institution will in future be known as Lloyd's Bank (France) and the National Provincial Bank (France), Ltd., with a separate directorate and head office in London. The chairman of the first board will be Sir Richard V. Vassar Smith, Bart., and the deputy-chairman the Right Hon. L. D. Inskip, G.C.M.G., &c. It is proposed to increase the capital of the company from £600,000 to £1,200,000. In addition to affording facilities to the British mercantile community in France and the United Kingdom, the organisation of the bank in France at its various offices will be placed freely at the disposal of customers of British institutions and British residents in, and visitors to, France.

Home Commercial and Produce Markets.

London, September 19.—The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent. Open market rate for short loans is 4½ per cent., and discount for four months' Bank bills 4½–16 to 4½ per cent. Silver continues its upward course, and is now 52½d. per oz—the highest price since September, 1890. The Rubber share market has exhibited a firm to strong appearance, and any changes in quotations have been in the upward direction. The following dividends are announced:—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at the rate of 14 per cent., per annum; Mercantile Bank of India at the rate of 12 per cent., per annum; International Banking Corporation, 8 per cent.; and China Mutual Steam Navigation 8 per cent. Coffee has been in good demand, at steady rates. Sugar is still firm at the fixed prices. Peppers remain firm, but quiet. Rice quiet, but steady. Planistion Rubber is now dull and lower, Standard No. 1 Cope being quoted 2s. 9d. per lb. and Smoked Sheet 2s. 7d. per lb. Fine hard Pare is 3s. 2½d. per lb. Straits Tin is £244 15s. to £245 for cash, and £242 10s. to £243 for three months' delivery. Japanese Merchants and American Embargoes.

The present relations between Japan and the United States are not very favourable, says the *Minchichi*, from the point of view of Japan's trade and commerce. While on the one hand extending the warmest possible welcome to Viscount Ishii, Japan's Special Envoy in the United States, the United States on the other hand has prohibited the export of gold, in addition to the embargo on iron and steel, and, moreover, is reported to be intending to impose restrictions on the import of raw silk, silk textiles, and other commodities having a vital bearing upon Japan's trade overseas. It is regrettable to note that the attitude of the United States seems to be such that, being engrossed in her own interests alone, she is somewhat oblivious of the fact that Japan is doing her best in the interests of the Allies. Such is, according to the *Minchichi*, the view taken by the Chambers of Commerce in Japan with regard to the economic situation between Japan and the United States. It was reported that to consider means to be taken to meet this situation, the Chambers of Commerce all over the country were to hold a general meeting in Tokyo about the 25th October.

Two stretcher-bearers were pointed out to me as having been particularly gallant. I spoke to them, and found that one had eaten a stool in an insurance office before the war, and the other was a farm hand. One of our most brilliant airmen was, I believe, in a haberdasher's shop.

Of a certain group of six officers, only one was a Regular soldier, in the Guards, one was in the Indian Civil Service, one a master at a great school, one a professional musician, one a solicitor in his father's office, one a journalist of a family of journalists. The most frightful of our newest engines of war was invented by the musical critics of a rural weekly paper.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Manchester Goods. London, Sept. 19.—There is not much change in the conditions recently reported. The cloth market may be described as steady. There is not much inquiry from China. Several of the smaller Far Eastern markets are mentioned again, and there is a moderate amount of demand from various other sources. The demand for American yarns is quiet, and the cloth inquiry is generally represented by very inadequate offers. Business, whether for home trade or export, is fragmentary, and good lines of staple counts are rare. The new crop movement seems to be weakening Egyptian yarns.

Important Banking Agreement.

The directors of Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., and the National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., recently issued a circular announcing that they have completed an arrangement by which the two banks will assume the joint proprietorship of Lloyd's Bank (France), Ltd. The interests of the two banks will be in all respects equal, and the French institution will in future be known as Lloyd's Bank (France) and the National Provincial Bank (France), Ltd., with a separate directorate and head office in London. The chairman of the first board will be Sir Richard V. Vassar Smith, Bart., and the deputy-chairman the Right Hon. L. D. Inskip, G.C.M.G., &c. It is proposed to increase the capital of the company from £600,000 to £1,200,000. In addition to affording facilities to the British mercantile community in France and the United Kingdom, the organisation of the bank in France at its various offices will be placed freely at the disposal of customers of British institutions and British residents in, and visitors to, France.

Home Commercial and Produce Markets.

London, September 19.—The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent. Open market rate for short loans is 4½ per cent., and discount for four months' Bank bills 4½–16 to 4½ per cent. Silver continues its upward course, and is now 52½d. per oz—the highest price since September, 1890. The Rubber share market has exhibited a firm to strong appearance, and any changes in quotations have been in the upward direction. The following dividends are announced:—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at the rate of 14 per cent., per annum; Mercantile Bank of India at the rate of 12 per cent., per annum; International Banking Corporation, 8 per cent.; and China Mutual Steam Navigation 8 per cent. Coffee has been in good demand, at steady rates. Sugar is still firm at the fixed prices. Peppers remain firm, but quiet. Rice quiet, but steady. Planistion Rubber is now dull and lower, Standard No. 1 Cope being quoted 2s. 9d. per lb. and Smoked Sheet 2s. 7d. per lb. Fine hard Pare is 3s. 2½d. per lb. Straits Tin is £244 15s. to £245 for cash, and £242 10s. to £243 for three months' delivery. Japanese Merchants and American Embargoes.

The present relations between Japan and the United States are not very favourable, says the *Minchichi*, from the point of view of Japan's trade and commerce. While on the one hand extending the warmest possible welcome to Viscount Ishii, Japan's Special Envoy in the United States, the United States on the other hand has prohibited the export of gold, in addition to the embargo on iron and steel, and, moreover, is reported to be intending to impose restrictions on the import of raw silk, silk textiles, and other commodities having a vital bearing upon Japan's trade overseas. It is regrettable to note that the attitude of the United States seems to be such that, being engrossed in her own interests alone, she is somewhat oblivious of the fact that Japan is doing her best in the interests of the Allies. Such is, according to the *Minchichi*, the view taken by the Chambers of Commerce in Japan with regard to the economic situation between Japan and the United States. It was reported that to consider means to be taken to meet this situation, the Chambers of Commerce all over the country were to hold a general meeting in Tokyo about the 25th October.

Two stretcher-bearers were pointed out to me as having been particularly gallant. I spoke to them, and found that one had eaten a stool in an insurance office before the war, and the other was a farm hand. One of our most brilliant airmen was, I believe, in a haberdasher's shop.

Of a certain group of six officers, only one was a Regular soldier, in the Guards, one was in the Indian Civil Service, one a master at a great school, one a professional musician, one a solicitor in his father's office, one a journalist of a family of journalists. The most frightful of our newest engines of war was invented by the musical critics of a rural weekly paper.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS; SA-SALES;
B-BUYERS; N-NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$64

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$320

North Chinas b. t. 120

Unions n. \$800

Yangtzes n. ex 75 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$181

H. K. Fires n. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglas n. \$73

Steamboats n. \$12

Indos (Def.) b. \$114

Indos (Pref.) b. \$35

Shells n. 107/6

Ferries b. \$28

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$84

Malabons b. \$22

MINING.

Kailans n. 40/-

Langkats b. t. 124

Raubs s. \$250

Tronchos n. 28/-

Urals n. 30/-

Oriental Coys. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$86

Kowloon Docks b. \$117

Shai Docks n. t. 75

LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$83

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. b. \$88

Hopfreys Est. b. \$75

Kloon Lands n. \$30

Shai Lands s. t. 74

West Points n. \$85

Reclaimations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 185

King Yiks b. t. 15

Shai Cottons s. t. 114

Yangtszebos b. t. 5,60

Orionals n. t. 36

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$6

China Light & P. s. \$4

Providents b. \$716

Dairy Farms b. x. d. \$214

Green Islands n. \$740

H. K. Electrics b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. b. \$147

Ropes b. \$29

Steel Foundries b. \$10

Trams, Low Level n. \$6,65

Trams, Peak, old s. \$81

Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 90

Laundries b. \$3

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons s. \$6

Wm. Powells b. \$6,50

Morning Posts n. \$29

NIGHT CARS.

8:00 A.M. to 12:00 M. Every 10 Min.

12:00 M. to 1:00 P. Every 10 Min.

1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P. Every 10 Min.

2:

